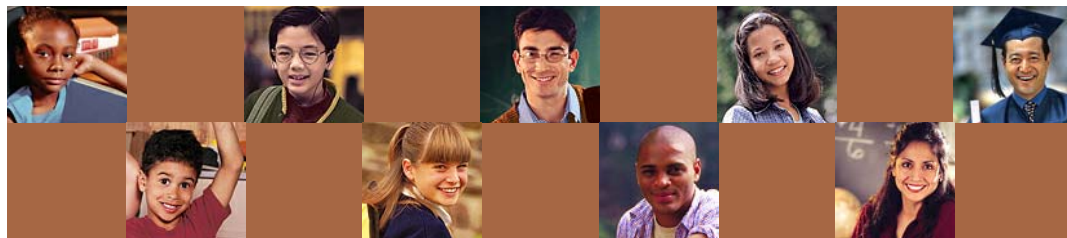


the condition of education 2005



INDICATOR 36

Public Elementary and Secondary Expenditures by District Poverty

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2005*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2005*, visit the NCES website (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.sap?pubid=2005094>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

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Financing for Elementary and Secondary Education

Public Elementary and Secondary Expenditures by District Poverty

Total expenditures per student in 1999–2000 were highest in the most affluent school districts and next highest in the least affluent school districts.

This indicator examines total expenditures per student and current expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools, in constant 1999–2000 dollars, between 1989–90 and 1999–2000 by a proxy measure for low-income family status: eligibility for the free lunch program. Total expenditures per student include all expenditures allocable to per student costs—current expenditures for regular school programs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt—divided by fall enrollment. Current expenditures include instructional, administrative, and operation and maintenance expenditures.

For each year, regular districts were sorted by the percentage of students eligible for free lunch, and then placed into five categories of equal size as measured by enrollment. Hence, for each year, the low-poverty category consists of the districts with the lowest levels of poverty as measured by the percentage of students eligible for free lunch that together have 20 percent of all students. Conversely, the high-poverty category consists of the districts with the highest levels of poverty that have 20 percent of all students.

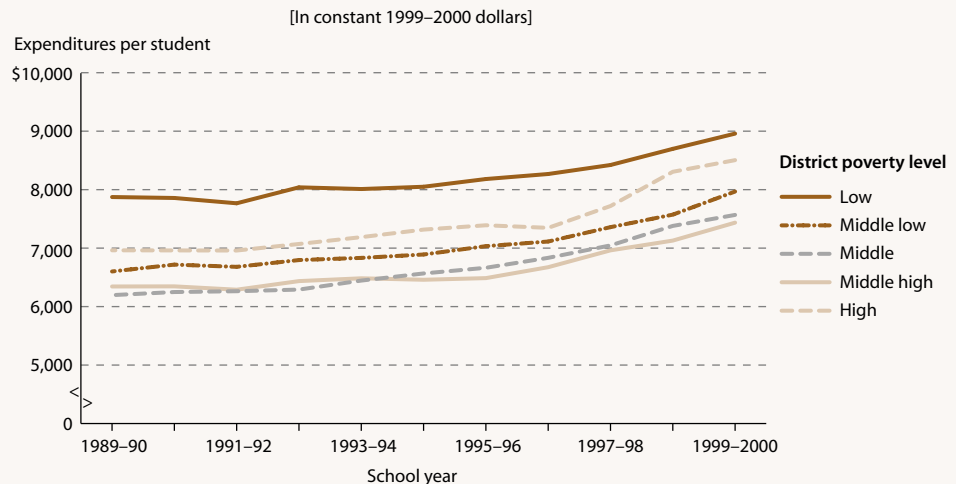
Between 1989–90 and 1999–2000, total expenditures per student increased by 19 percent, from \$6,794 to \$8,085, with about three-quarters of this increase occurring after 1995–96 (see supplemental table 36-1). In 1999–2000, the highest total expenditures per student (\$8,957) were in the low-poverty districts. The next highest expenditures per student (\$8,503) were in the high-poverty districts. The lowest expenditures per student (\$7,434) were in the middle high-poverty districts. Between 1989–90 and 1999–2000, total expenditures per student increased the most for the high- and middle-poverty districts (each 22 percent) and the middle low-poverty districts (21 percent). Expenditures in the low-poverty districts increased the least (14 percent).

Current expenditures per student followed the same pattern as total expenditures per student. The low-poverty districts had the highest current expenditures per student in 1999–2000 (\$7,302), and the high-poverty districts had the next highest (\$7,247) (see supplemental table 36-2). Likewise, current expenditures per student increased more slowly from 1989–90 to 1999–2000 for the low-poverty districts than for the other districts.

NOTE: The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program for free lunch. To be eligible, a student must be from a household with an income at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty guidelines of the Department of Health and Human Services. See *supplemental note 1* for further information about this program. See *supplemental note 9* for further definitions of the types of expenditures and other accounting terms. Regular districts include elementary/secondary combined districts and separate elementary or secondary districts. They exclude Department of Defense districts, Bureau of Indian Affairs districts, most charter school districts, educational service agencies, special education districts, and vocational districts.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Longitudinal School District Fiscal-Nonfiscal File," SY 1989–90 to 1999–2000, FY 1990 to 2000, previously unpublished tabulation. Retrieved January 2005 from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubinfo.asp?pubid=2005863>.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT: Regular public school district expenditures per student, by district poverty level: 1989–90 to 1999–2000



FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Supplemental Notes 1, 3, 9
Supplemental Tables 36-1,
36-2

NCES 2004–077

NCES 2005–863

Public Elementary and Secondary Expenditures by District Poverty

Table 36-1. Total expenditures per student in fall enrollment in regular public school districts, by district poverty level: 1989–90 to 1999–2000

[In constant 1999–2000 dollars]							
District poverty level ¹	Total expenditures per student ²						Percent change from 1989–90 to 1999–2000
	1989–90	1991–92	1993–94	1995–96	1997–98	1999–2000	
Total	\$6,794	\$6,790	\$6,990	\$7,147	\$7,500	\$8,085	19.0
Low	7,872	7,765	8,009	8,180	8,420	8,957	13.8
Middle low	6,599	6,678	6,831	7,032	7,357	7,966	20.7
Middle	6,194	6,261	6,443	6,662	7,045	7,566	22.1
Middle high	6,342	6,287	6,482	6,485	6,960	7,434	17.2
High	6,961	6,957	7,186	7,389	7,718	8,503	22.2

¹ For each year, districts were sorted by the percentage of students eligible for free lunch, and then placed into five categories of equal size as measured by enrollment. Hence, for each year, the low-poverty category consists of the districts with the lowest levels of poverty as measured by the percentage of students eligible for free lunch that together have 20 percent of all students. Conversely, the high-poverty category consists of the districts with the highest levels of poverty that have 20 percent of all students.

² Total expenditures have been adjusted for the effects of inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and are in constant 1999–2000 dollars. See *supplemental note 9* for information about the CPI.

NOTE: The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program that provides students with free lunches. To be eligible for a free lunch, a student must be from a household with an income at or below 130 percent of the poverty level. See *supplemental note 1* for further information about this program. Regular districts include elementary/secondary combined districts and separate elementary or secondary districts. They exclude Department of Defense districts, Bureau of Indian Affairs districts, most charter school districts, educational service agencies, special education districts, and vocational districts. See *supplemental note 3* for more information about the Common Core of Data (CCD). See *supplemental note 9* for more information about the accounting terms and financial measures used in this indicator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Longitudinal School District Fiscal-Nonfiscal File," SY 1989–90 to 1999–2000, FY 1990 to 2000," previously unpublished tabulation (January 2005).

Public Elementary and Secondary Expenditures by District Poverty

Table 36-2. Current expenditures per student in fall enrollment in regular public school districts, by district poverty level: 1989–90 to 1999–2000

[In constant 1999–2000 dollars]							
District poverty level ¹	Current expenditures per student ²					Percent change from 1989–90 to 1999–2000	
	1989–90	1991–92	1993–94	1995–96	1997–98	1999–2000	
Total	\$5,913	\$5,871	\$6,076	\$6,100	\$6,308	\$6,730	13.8
Low	6,767	6,621	6,886	6,851	6,905	7,302	7.9
Middle low	5,648	5,681	5,842	5,892	6,106	6,499	15.1
Middle	5,409	5,397	5,611	5,688	5,907	6,303	16.5
Middle high	5,497	5,484	5,667	5,636	5,970	6,298	14.6
High	6,241	6,173	6,373	6,445	6,651	7,247	16.1

¹ For each year, districts were sorted by the percentage of students eligible for free lunch, and then placed into five categories of equal size as measured by enrollment. Hence, for each year, the low-poverty category consists of the districts with the lowest levels of poverty as measured by the percentage of students eligible for free lunch that together have 20 percent of all students. Conversely, the high-poverty category consists of the districts with the highest levels of poverty that have 20 percent of all students.

² Current expenditures have been adjusted for the effects of inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and are in constant 1999–2000 dollars. See *supplemental note 9* for information about the CPI.

NOTE: The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program that provides students with free lunches. To be eligible for a free lunch, a student must be from a household with an income at or below 130 percent of the poverty level. See *supplemental note 1* for further information about this program. Regular districts include elementary/secondary combined districts and separate elementary or secondary districts. They exclude Department of Defense districts, Bureau of Indian Affairs districts, most charter school districts, educational service agencies, special education districts, and vocational districts. See *supplemental note 3* for more information about the Common Core of Data (CCD). See *supplemental note 9* for more information about the accounting terms and financial measures used in this indicator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Longitudinal School District Fiscal-Nonfiscal File, SY 1989–90 to 1999–2000, FY 1990 to 2000" previously unpublished tabulation (January 2005).